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1. Contaminated milk. This is especially dangerous in hot weather. All milk for infant feeding should come from tuberculin tested cows in inspected dairies. Absolute cleanliness in respect to hands, utensils, bottles, etc., must be observed in handling the milk.

2. Errors in the fat percentage of cream. One must be sure that the percentage of fat in the cream used is the one that is required. A common error is the belief that the richer the cream the better for the baby.

3. Errors in the fat percentage of milk. All the foregoing figures are based on a 4 per cent fat in whole milk.

Successful feeding of a baby is largely dependent on the nurse. A baby should be fed slowly, twenty minutes to a feeding. It should be fed regularly, at definite intervals, and, if on the bottle, stated amounts. The bottle should always be held, not propped against a towel and the infant left to its own resources. The milk should be heated to 100°F., and should fill the neck of the bottle, so that the infant will not get a mixture of milk and air.

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### THE FLY IS THE TIE THAT BINDS THE UNHEALTHY TO THE HEALTHY!

The fly has no equal as a germ "carrier;" as many as five hundred million germs have been found in and on the body of a single fly.

It is definitely known that the fly is the "carrier" of the germs of typhoid fever; it is widely believed that it is also the "carrier" of other diseases, including possibly infantile paralysis.

The very presence of a fly is a signal and notification that a house-keeper is uncleanly and inefficient.

Do not wait until the insects begin to pester; anticipate the annoyance.

April, May and June are the best months to conduct an anti-fly campaign.

The farming and suburban districts provide ideal breeding places, and the new born flies do not remain at their birth place but migrate, using railroads and other means of transportation, to towns and cities.

Kill flies and save lives!—*Special Bulletin, The Merchants' Association of New York.*